VESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROBLETED BY 12 TO THE WATER, ARE EVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PROPER. - Amendments to the Constitution. Article X .-

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TERMS OF THE Western Carolinian.

CHAS. F. FISHER, Editor and Proprietor.

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Letters addressed to the Editor on business must

ome TREE of POSTAGE, or they will not be attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BORROWING A GRIDIRON, OR SPADDY MULLONEY'S ADVENTURES IN FRANCE.

It is well known there is nothing more humorous than a well told Irish story; and such we are confident every one will pronounce the following, which went the rounds of the newspapers some years since, and will bear re publishing. There are some of the bost touches in it that we have seen for many a day.

Seen for many a day.

The writer begins by a reference to Chas. Mathew's ludicrous representation, in his "Trip to America," of an Irishman who had left his own country to seek his fortune—and who, "after marrious failures in the pursuit, at length the sint me back settlements with the intention" a becoming interpreter general between the "ankers and the Indian cribes; but the Indian spect his professed service, "the poor ignorant critices" as his self says "just because he did not undestand their language." We are told, moreover, (he as a) that Goldsmith visited the lant of dykes and dams, for the purpose of tenching the Hollanders Laglish, quite overlooking, (unlil his arrival in the English, quite overlooking, (until his agrival in the country made it obvious) that he did not know a word of Datch himself. He then proceeds as fol-

"A certain old gentleman in the west of Ire "A certain old gentleman in the west of Ire land, whose love of the ridiculous quite equalled his taste for claret and fox hunting, was wont upon cert in festive occasions, when opportunity offered, to amuse his friends by drutting out one of his servants who was exceedingly food of what he called his thracels, and in whom a good deal of whim, some queer stories, and perhaps more than all, long and taithful services, had established a sort of right of lequacity. He was one of those few treaty and privileged domestics, who, if his master unheedingly attered a rash thing in a fit of passion, would venture to set him aright. If the Squire said, "Pil turn that rascal oil," my friend lat would say, "troth you won't sir;" and Pat Pat would say, "troth you won't sir;" and Pat matter in hand," he was sure to threw in some master in hand," he was sure to threw in some reason, either from braner service—general good conduct—or the delinquent's "wife and child," that always turned the scale.

be was," cries mine host—and Pat adds, "ay, and harther, ph.zo. your honor." "I assure you, Sir John," continues my host, "Pat fold me a story ce that surprised me very much respecting the parence of the French." "Indeed!" rejoins be baronet, "really I always supposed the French be a most accomplished people." "Troth then, tey're not, sir," interrupts Pat. "Oh, by no

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hey're not, sir," interrupts Pat. "Oh, by no-nears," adds mine host shaking his head emphat-cally. "I believe, Pat, 'twas when, you were rossing the Atlantic," says the master turning to 'at with a seductive air, and leading him into the full and true account," (for Pat had thought fit aviet North Amerikay, for "a rason he had," in he autumn of the year '97. "Yes, sir," says Pat, the Broad Atlantic," a favorite phrase of his, he with a brogue as broad, almost, as the Atlanself. "It was the time I was lost in crossin's Bread Atlantic a comin' home," began Pat, syed in the recital—"whin the winds began to , and the sae to rowl, that you'd think the fleen dhas, (that was her name,) would not have nest left but what would rowl out of her. Well, e enough, the mast went by the board, at last, the pumps was chooke'd, [divil chook them for same,] and av coorse the wather gained on us, troth to be filled with wather is neither go man or baste, and she was sinkin' fast, settlin' d at settlin' down in my life, and I liked then nor never: accordingly we prepared for the and a cashk o' pork, and a kag o' wather and rifle o' rum aboard, and any other little mat could think iv in the mortal hurry we wor -and faith there was no time to be lost, for my clint, the colleen dhas went down like a lump lead, afore we wor many sthrokes o' the oar ay from her.—Well, we dhrifted away all that d, and next mornin' put up a piece av a sail as as we could, for we darn't show a stitch o' ass the night afore, bekase it was blowing like murther savin your presence, and sure it is endher of the world we worn't swally'd alive he ragin' sae-well away we wint, for more a week, and nothen' before our two good-look-

and troth, the likes ay at I neverborn before nor sonse, and with the help of God never will.

Well with that my heart began to grow light, and when I see my life was safe, I began to grow twice hungrier nor ever; so says I, "Captain, jewel, I wish we had a gridiron." "Why, then," says he, "thunder and turf," "what put a gridiron into your head!" "Bekase I'm starvin with him, ger," says I. "And sure bad luck to you," says he, "you couldn't at a gridiron," says he, "says he, "Are a gridiron," says I, "ech, in troth I ain not such a genimach all out as that any how. But sure if we had, a gridiron we could dress a beef stake," says I. "Arrah, but where's the beef stake to dhress," says he. "Sure couldn't we cut a slice off the pork," says I. "By gor I never thought of that," says the Captain. You're a clever fellow, Paddy," says he laughin. "Och there's many a thrue word said in joke," says I. "Thrue for you Paddy," says he. "Well then," says I, "if you put me ashore there beyont," for we were nevrin the land all the time, "and sure I can see them to lend me the loan of a gridiron," says I, "Oh by gor, the buther's comin' out o' the stire-bout in airnest now," says he, "you gounderstable."

Thrue for you Paddy," says he, "well then," says I, "if you put me ashore there beyont," for we were nevrin the land all the time, "and sure I can see them to lend me the loan of a gridiron," says I; and with that I leit them then, sir, and sony I. "Oh by gor, the buther's comin' out o' the stire-bout in airnest now," says he, "sure I towld you head and the soul of troth it's often sence, that I thought it was remarkable." But I am digressing; on such merry meetings at large allude to, the master, after making certain "approaches," as a unitary man would say, as the preparatory steps in laying siege to some extravaganza of his servant, might, perchance, assail Pat thus: "By the by, Sir John, (addressing a distinguished guest.) Pat has a very curious story, which something you lold me of to day reminds me of. You remember, Pat (turning to the man, evidently alcased at the notice thus paid to himself.) you remember that queer adventure you had in France?" "Troth I do sir," grins irth Pat.—"What!" exclaims Sir John, in feign edsurprise, "was Pat ever in France?"—"Indeed he was." cries mine host—and Pat adds, "ay, and some of that," says the Captain. "You're a clever fellow, Paddy," says he laughin. "Och there's many a thrue word said in joke," says I. "Thrue for you Paddy," says he he laughin. "Och there's many a thrue word said in joke," says I. "Thrue for you Paddy," says he he laughin. "Och there's many a thrue word said in joke," says I. "Thrue for you Paddy," says he he laughin. "Och there's many a thrue word said in joke," says I. "Thrue for you Paddy," says he he laughin. "Och there's many a thrue word said in joke," says I. "Thrue for you Paddy," says he he laughin. "Och there's many a thrue word said in joke," says I. "Thrue for you Paddy," says he he laughin. "Och there's many a thrue word said in joke," says I. "Thrue for you Paddy," says he he laughin. "Och there's many a thrue word said in joke," says I. "Thrue for you Paddy," says he he laughin. "Och there's many a thrue word said in joke," says I. "Thrue for you Paddy," says he he laughin. "You Paddy," says he he laughin. "Och there's many a thrue word said in joke," says I. "Thrue for you Paddy," says he he laughin. "Och there's many a thrue word said in joke," says I. "Thrue for you Paddy," says he he laughin. "You Paddy," says he he la pay him eff for a bit o' consait he had about the garman oceant. " Leave of your humbugging," "Oh, your humble servant," says he, "why, by gor, you're a schooled scholar, Paddy." "Troth u may say that, says I. " Why, you're a clever flow Paddy," says the Captain jeerin' like. Troth you're not the first that said that," says I, "whether you joke or no;"—"Oh but I'm in airnest," says the Captain—" and do you tell me Paddy, says he, "that you spake Frinch?" Par-ley roo Frengsay," says I. "By gor that bangs Banagher, and all the world knows Banagher ban I never met the like o' you Paddy, says he-"pull away boys, and put Paddy ashere, and may be we went get a belly full before long" So with that it was no sooner said than done-they pulled away and got close into shore in less than no time, and run the boat up in a little cre-k, and beautiful creek it was, with a levely white sthrand, and illigant place for the ladies to bathe tow'rds a bit of a wood that was close to the shore, and the smoke curlin' out o' it quite timptin'

> "By my sowl," says I, "I'm all right there's a house there," says I - and sure enough the was, and a parcel of men, women, and children anting mad a parcel of men, women, and children dating their dinner round a table quite convanient. And so I wint up to the door, and I thought I'd be very civil to thim, as I beerd the Frinch was always p'the intirely—and I thought I'd show them I knew what good manners was. So I took off my hat and making a low bow, says I, "God save all here," says I. Well to be sure they all stept aating at wonst and began to stare at me, and faith they almost looked me out of countenance—and I thought to except it was not used manners at all—more be the difference between also and likewise. "On to myself it was not good manners at all-more be

ing wes but the campy is heaven and the wide ocean—the broad Atlantic—divil a thing was to be seen but the sea and sky, both or in mighty purty in themselves, yet ly my sowt they're no age things when you've nothin else to look at for a week together—and the breast reck in the world, so it was land, would be more welkim, an then, soon comply troth, our provisions began to make, soon comply troth, our provisions began to make the world, so it was land, would be more welkim, an then, soon comply troth, our provisions began to make the world, so it was land, would be more welkim, an then, soon comply troth, our provisions began to make the world, so it was land, would be more welkim, an then, soon comply troth, our more than the world, so it was land, would be more welkim, and the run—then, so the soon of the world, so it was land to the world of the world of the world, so it was the soon of the world of the world, so it was the soon of the world of the world of the world, so it was the soon of the world of the was given the world of the world o to the devil I pitch yourself and your tongs," says I, "I dont want a tongs at all at all; but can't you listen to raysen," says I. "Party von Frong say?" "Wee munseer." "Then thunder and turf. Will you lind me the limit of a gridiron—and howld your prate." Well what would you think but he shook his ould noddle as much as to say he would'nt: and so says I, "Bad luck to the library out that I wan see that his few to the library out that I wan see say he would'nt: and so says I, "bad duck to the likes o' you that I ever seen—trothif you wor in my country it's not that away they'd use you, you ould sinner, says I, the divil a longer I'll darken your door,"—So he seen I was vex'd and I thought, as I was turning away, I seen him to begin to relint.

keen away-and in troth it's often send thought it was remarkable."

* Some mistification of Paddy's touching the Frenc'

An Angelic Housemaid .- A lady in the neighgood a furriner myself as any o'thim," " make me letter from another lady, inquiring as to the "habits good a furriner myself as any o'thim," "make me sensible," says he. "By dad may be that's more and capabilities" of a young woman, who had nor me, or greater nor me could do," says I,—and we all began to laugh at him, for I thought I'd were the various queries:—"Is she clean? sober? honest? steady? good tempered? willing to be taught? an early riser, without being called? not says he, "I bid you, and tell you what you mane at all at all."—Pariey roo Frongsoy," says I. at table? and cleaning plate? Is she quick? and can she sew neatly? The answer to these inquires was as brief as it was expressive.—It was:—
"Dear Madam: Polly P————is an angel of a housemaid. From making of a bed down to the threading of a needle, you will find her all that you can wish-and even a little more."

> Forensie Eloquence .- " May it please the court and gentlemen of the jury: We shall attempt to prove, 1st, that my client's hog did not commit any epredations on the complainant's fence : 2nd, that hog broke only three pickets instead of six, as set forth in the indictment; and 3rd, that my cli-

One of the city missionaries of Boston, a few in the sammer—and out I got, and it's stiff enought days since, witnessed a singular scene in that city. I was in my limbs after being cramp'd up in the In a miserable hovel of a house which be entered, boat, and perished with the cowld and hungar; but he found a man lying dead, with some of the fami-l contrived to scramble on one way or th' other, ly drunk about him. In the same room with the tow'rds a bit of a wood that was close to the shore, corpse a couple were being married—the bride. groom wearing the very clothes which the dead man had just cast off, and every thing was going on very merrily, as though it was a jovial time.

Making a Conquest .- " Tom," said an impudent

the difference between also and likewise.

yes," said the Cuaker, "Brakine is a great lawyer; his talents are likewise admired by every one; by John Day, of London, in 1644.

The banking business commenced in 1545 as appears from a rare pamphlet, entitled. "The mis-

SUMMER BIRDS.

[RE MRS. ANELIA B. WELEY. Sweet warblers of the sunny hours, For ever on the wing—
I love them, as I love the flowers,
The soulight, and the spring.
They come like pleasant memories,

They come like pleasant memories,
In summer's joyous time,
And sing their gushing melodies
As I would sing a rhyme.

In the green and quiet places
Where the golden sunlight falls,
We sit with smiling faces,
To list their silver calls;
And when their boly anther
Come pealing through the sir,
Our hearts less hin to meet them,
With a bleasing and a crayer.

Amid the moraing's agrant dew—
Amid the moraing's agrant dew—
Amid the mista of even—
They wards on as if they drew
Their music lown free Heaven.
How sweetly sounds each sellow note,
Beneath the moon's pale ray,
When dying zephrys rise and float,
Like lovers' sighs, away!
Like shadowy spirits seen at eve,

Like shadowy spirits seen at eve, Among the tombs they glide; Where sweet pale forms, for which we grieve, Where sweet pale forms, for which we gree Lie sleeping side by side. They break with song and solemn hush Where peace reclines her head, And link their lays with mournful thoughts That cluster round the dead.

That cluster round the dead.

For never can my soul forger
The loved of other years;
Their memories fill my spirit yet—
I've kept them green with tears;
And their singing greets my heart at times,
As in the days of yore,
Though their music, and their loveliness,
Is o'er—forever o'er.

And often, when the mournful night Comes with a low, sweet time,
And sets a stat on every height,
And one beside the moon—
When not a sound of wind or wave.
The noly stillness mars,
I look above, and stripe to trace.
Their dwellings in the stars.

The birds! the birds of summer hours-They bring a gush of glee,
To the child among the tragrant flowers—
To the saltor on the sec.
We hear their thrill, y voices
In their switt and ary flight,
And the impost heart relieves

And the inmost heart rejoices With a caim and pure delight. In the stillness of the starlight hours,
When I am with the dead,
O! may they flutter 'orld the flowers.
That bloss on o'er my head,
And pour their songs of gladness forth.
In one melodious strain,
O'er lips whose broken incledy.
Shall never sum again. Shall never sing again.

ORIGIN OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

London is fir -t mentioned as a Roman settlement, in the reign of Nero, A. D. 61, when it was the residence of a great many merchants and dealers. Long before their taking possession of it, however, it was a village of the Belgic Britons, who were a mixed race of Gauls and Germans, but more German than Gælic. It was built in a wood, forspirit of its inhabitants. The Romans soon discovered its convenient situation for a military

sort of glasses, was established on Friers; and the pass street after street, save some solutary sentinel, fine flint glass, little inferior to that of Venice, was with his grey coat and musket. at the same time made at the Savoy. Seven years afterwards a manufactory of knives was began by Thomas Matthews, of Fleet Bridge.

he commencement of Queen Elizabeth's reign, 1568, were, in all, only three hundred and twenty

In the year 1579, Morgan Hubblethorn, a dyer, was sent to Persia, at the expense of the city of London, to learn the art of dyeing there, and of

In the year 1564, the use of caches was intro duced by a Dutchman named William Boomen who became the Queen's coachman, and before many years, divers great ladies made themselves coaches, and rode in them up and down the coun-

Shortly before that period, the knowledge and wear of lawns and cambries were introduced by the Dutch merchants, who retailed those articles in ells, yards, &c., for there was not then one shopkeeper among forty who durst buy a whole piece

Women's masks, muffs, fans, bodkins, and per-Women's masks, muffs, fans, bookins, and per-riwigs, were introduced from France about the time of the massacre in Paris, 1572-1577. Pock-et watches were first brought into London from Nuremburg in Germany where they were thought Nuremburg in Germany where they were thought Jug. or. not (Juggermant.)—Philadelphia Ledger.

by John Day, of London, in 1644.

The banking business commenced in 1545 as appears from a rare primphlet, entitled, "The misory of the new fashioned go demitts or bankers discovered;" and in which it was stated that the merchant conder, is before, in the integrity and care of their apprentices and clerks, who frequently go into the army, began first at this period to lodge their cash in the hands of gold-miths whom they commissione both to receive and to pay for them. The goldsmiths, goickly perceiving the advantage that might be derived from this capital, soon allowed a regular interest on all sums deposited.

In the same car, also, the use of collect was introduced that London, by a Turkish merchant, the brought home with him a Ragusan, Greek, by whom the maneer of toasist and making collect, was first hade knows.

In the year 1679, the wear of forlia mushin was

lee, was first lide known.

In the year 1670, the wear of Iodia musha was introduced not London, and soon became prevalent. In this year to, the Hudson's Bay Company was incorporated in the year of larged powers; and the manufacture of the glass brought to perfection through it concuragement of the Duke of Buckham, who procured makers, grinders, and politicated glass, from Venice, to settle in England.

The printing of calicoes was first practised in London, in 1689, and nearly at the same time the weaver's loom was introduced into the metrop his from Holland, and it was called the Dutch Loom

Fingine.

The great increase of the population, and do mestic traffic of the Metropolis, led to that useful establishment, the penny post—which was set up by Murray, an upholsterer in the year 1685.

The year 1694 became a most memorable one in the commercial annals of the Metropolis, by the institution of the Bank of England, which was incorporated by charter on the 29th of July, the effects of which on the trade, prosperity, revenues, &c., exerted a very beneficial and salutary infla-

THE SUN AT MIDNIGHT.

FROM BAIRD'S TRAVELS IN EUROPP. A steamboat leaves Steckholm every week, and touches at Geffe, Haddesvall, Hernosand, Unich, and other points on the western coasts of the Gulf of Bathnia, at Wasa, on the castern, on its way up to Tornea, at the head of the guil. This voyage is a very pleasant one, and gives an opportunity to those who wish to go up to that very northern city at the summer solstice, or on St. John's day, when from the neighboring mountain they can have their faith confirmed in the truth of the Copernican system. For, at that epoch, the sun, to those who are on that elevation, does not descend below the horizon, but is seen to decline to the northwest, and verge more and more to the most north, until it reaches at midnight its lowest point, when it is just visible about the horizon. In a few minutes it is seen to commerce its upward course towards the Tornea, at the head of the gulf. This voyage seen to commerce its upward course to northeast, and thus continues its glorious progress northeast, and thus continues its glorious progress. to one who is at Stockholm at that epoch, the nights for two or three weeks are sufficiently light, from the refraction of the sun's rays, owing to its being so little beneath the horrison, for the performance of almost any business. We happened about this time four years ago, to be going up the promontory of Upsala, and were obliged to travel all night; and we have a distinct recollection of reading a letter at midnight with case, even whilst passing to one who is at Stockholm at that epoch, the nights ter at midnight with ease, even whilst tierman than Gashe. It was built in a wood, for-tified with ramparts and ditches, and bence its name, Lund, or the Wood, and Lunduyn, the fortified wood, or hill. It is indebted to no splendid origin or adventitious aid, except being the seat of Government; but has risen to its present grandeur-and opulency by its intrinsic merits, the advantages of its situation and the industry and compensation. and optiency by its intrinsic merits, the advantages of its situation, and the industry and commercial which had both day and night, that light blue which is peculiar to these northern regions covered its convenient station, and established a magazine of stores and provisions there, A. D. 51.

The first notice of London as a place of commercial importance, occurs in the annuals of Tacitas, who speaks of it as the noble emportum of his time, the great resort of merchants, and famous for the control of the earth at so small an aegle. Scarcely a star was visible in the heavens at night, and the moon, even when full, hardly formed a shadow. At that season there is something unnatural and deathlike in the appearance of things as night sets in the control of the year, and which is occasioned by the rays of the sun striking the atmosphere of that portion of the year, and which is occasioned by the rays of the sun striking the atmosphere of that portion of the year, and which is occasioned by the rays of the sun striking the atmosphere of that portion of the year, and which is occasioned by the rays of the sun striking the atmosphere of that portion of the year, and which is occasioned by the rays of the sun striking the atmosphere of that portion of the year, and which is occasioned by the rays of the sun striking the atmosphere of that portion of the year, and which is occasioned by the rays of the sun striking the atmosphere of that portion of the year, and which is occasioned by the rays of the sun striking the atmosphere of that portion of the year, and which is occasioned by the rays of the sun striking the atmosphere of that portion of the year, and which is occasioned by the rays of the sun striking the atmosphere of that portion of the carth at so small an aegle. Scarce-ly a striking the atmosphere of that portion of the year, and which is occasioned by the rays of the sun striking the atmosphere of that portion of the year, and which is occasioned by the rays of the sun striking the atmosphere of that portion of the year, and which is occasioned by the rays of the sun striking the atmosphere of the year. portion of the year, and which is occasioned by the time, the great resort of incremans, are taken to the great resort of incremans, are taken to see a colory.

About the year 886, London, which appears to have been almost totally destroyed and depopulated by the Danes, was restored and more strongly fortified by Alfred, and soon after filled with inhabitants who had been driven into exile, or kept of St. Petersburg, Hernosand, or Tornea, to be in the milest of a give which is manhabited. No lies in captivity by the Danes.

In the year 1556, a manufactory of the finest ing thing, perhaps, is to be seen any where, as you

John Du Solle, of the Philadelphia Times, under The whole number of Merchants in London, at the head of "Florida News! Highly Important! Machine Poetry!" tears off the following tender rag of sentiment:

Hurrah for our lads of the sabre and trigger. In history's pages they'll make a great figger,

No heroes on record were braver or higger, They've captured three children, two squows and a

migger.

Rum Color .- Not long since a religious society in Connecticut met to decide what color they should paint their meeting house. Some proposed one color and some another. At last says one, "I move we paint it rum color; for deacon Smith has had his face painted that color for a number of years, and it grows brighter and brighter every

About the fifth or sixth year of the reign of Elizabeth, the manufacture of pins was introduced; and in her eighth year the manufacture of needles was first taught.

About the same time the making of carther furnaces, earthen fire pots, and earthern ovens, transportable, were first taught in London, without Moorgate, by Richard Dyer, who brought the art from Spain.

The following is the latest and surest method of pulming teeth: Fasten a strong piece of twine to the tooth that is to be drawn, and attach the other end of the twine to a heavy stone. Then, if the tooth be in the upper jaw, stand on a feace, and let the since drop down suddenly—if the tooth be in the upper jaw, stand at the bottom of the feace and throw the stone over. Try it.—New Haven Register. ister.

The Tuscaloosa Flag of the Union thus notices

"This charge, that the administrations of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, and the party which supported them, produced the cust number of State banks which now exist, is one of the foulest and most false among the many foul and false charges with which the administrations of those two distinguished Chief Magistrates have been assailed."

After referring to the origin of the Alabama shortly look up again.

We do not hear that our Banks have been called

We do not hear that our Banks have been called

to banks, which would put them immediately to

liquidation on their fulure to pay specie.

We should be greatly pleased if we could bring the issue "icho made the broke and icho manage them," to a trial by the record, and before the country as a jury. If D mogratic members of Congress would write to friends at the sented the State Government, and get the votes on every back charter, and a list of the managers now conductin in the several States, we should have a full arra of the leading Federalists throughout the Union We therefore beg our friends in the two Houses to a all themselves of the facilities they have to obtain such information, and put the public in possession of it, through the press. It would have a most decisive influence in favor of their party, to these days of Bank declension and paper oppres

STOP THAT STORYA

A tale started in the Highland Messenger, is going the round of the Whig papers if this State, to the effect, that soon after Mr. Heary commenced his speech at Ashville, several persons, among whom were some ladies, vieft the house in disgust, at some low expressions, which, the Editor of the Messeager says, he cannot publish in his paper!" Now, those who have given circulation this story, will be surefuled to have that there.

*Now Hampshire, Rhode Island, Delaware, Control of the Messeager says, he cannot publish in his paper!" Now, those who have given circulation.

*Now Hampshire, Rhode Island, Delaware, Control of the Messeager says, he cannot publish in his paper!" Now, those who have given circulation. were no ladies present on the occasion! at least, Mr. Henry saw none; and we have the authority of two other gentlemen, (as respectable as any who reside in the State, and who were present) for saying that they saw none! If there were any present, they must have been concealed some where is the solite. present, they must have been concealed some where in the galleries, so as to have been invisible

where in the galleries, so as to have been invisible to the speaker, and the other gentlemen referred to.

We are not surprized at the avidity with which this story has been seized upon and circulated, by the Federal press generally of North Carolina; but, that the Editor of the Raleigh Register, who knows Mr. Henry, and knows that he would be one of the last persons in the world to offend lemale delicacy, should give it currency, does, we confus, somewhat astonish us. But we suppose it is with the Register, as it is with the other Federal sheets in this State; "any thing for political capitat no matter whether true or untrue."—Lincoln Republican.

ENGLISH HORROR OF SLAVERY.

The Following curious paragraph we copy from the New York Sin.

"The first volume of the narrative of the circulations, the wisest men in the world. They know all things by intuition; and speak with "unperust scora" of all men who differ from them.

With these general characteristics, we ought to feel for surprise at the course they have lost when the party has been at force the last twelve mouths.

We once heard a distinguished leader in the Federal party observe, that "it had from men or common we string that core exceed "We thought the remark eminentity just at the men, and each day last but added to the strength of our conviction. Meet them when you may, and from them.

With these general depression of the Extra Assession of the course llevy in we ought to feel for surprise at the course they have pursues since they are publican.

from the French Navy Department, with avery and and distinction. In regard to the British suppression of the Slave trade on the African coast, Captain Laplace relates that many of the blacks found in the espitic of states that many of the blacks found in the espitic of states are, when brought to Free Town, at once given up to traders from the interior, who conduct them towards the south where they are delivered to captain, who contains to be taken by the British cruzzers, and the batch. They found the treasury near empty, and proposed to add some twent, and to go into the arrive to be taken by the British cruzzers, and divide with the captors, who conduct them towards the south where they are delivered to captain, who contains to be taken by the British cruzzers, and south to greatly and the credit of the country at the lowest characteristic with the captors, by collision, the premium or salvage, per head, allowed by the government."

THE "WHIG" WAY TO MEST A MAN.

The way that Governor Morehead starts out to gate Mr. Henry is characteristic. When Mr. Henry is characteristic. When Mr. Henry is characteristic. When Mr. This is a true account of the sayings and doings of the Feat. That's the way he meets him. In the Country at the Extra Session,—and you are the proposed to referred to add some twenty and proposed to remedy it by giving away nearly and proposed to remedy it by giving away nearly and proposed to remedy it by giving away nearly and proposed to remedy it by giving away nearly and proposed to remedy it by giving away nearly and proposed to remedy it by giving away nearly and proposed to remedy it by giving away nearly and proposed to remedy it by giving away nearly and proposed to remedy it by giving away nearly and proposed to remedy it by giving away nearly and proposed to remedy it by giving away nearly and proposed to remedy it by giving away nearly and proposed to remedy it by giving away nearly and proposed to remedy it by giving away nearly and proposed to remedy it by giving away nearly and p

Morehead knew them, and after a good deal of affected confidence, and a little street busing to sides, the Governor, who has been instructed by

THE JUSTICE OF BANKING. From a speech in the British Parliament, by Henry Brougham.

"It is monstrous, my Lord, that any man, or body of men, corporate, or otherwise, should have the power of making money cheap or dear, at will, combining the office of regulator of national cur-rency with that of bankers; that they should be obtained from the money makers and money dealers; that they should have the privilege at any one period of including the country with an immense amount of paper currency, thereby stipulators are stated with the successors against the country with an immense amount of paper currency, thereby stipulators are stated with the successors against the country with an immense amount. in adding the country with an immense amount of paper currency, thereby simulating speculation sawell as trade, raising prices, wages and profes, and their raises which has deceived him with lates at last stranded, high and dry, on a stream gup all legionate sources of credit, as well and great;—but " ill weared one screaing up all legitimate sources of credit, as well

WHO MADE AND WHO MANAGE THE STATE as capital, and thereby lowering prices and wages, and diminishing profits, producing a stagnation of trade, ruining merchants and minufacturers by ground that the bloated banking system owes its the hundred, and spreading misery and wretched origin to Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Beren.

The Theoremsen Electrof the University of the Univer

From the North Carolina Standard.

MONEY MARKET.

We have soun to report that our money affairs continue very right, and without abatement, so far as we are informed; though we do not believe they have become worse for several weeks past by which we conso e ourselves with the hope that things have reached the lowest point, and will

After referring to the origin of the Alabama banks—stating that it could vouch the journals showing that the party leaders who were principally instrumental in expansing the system therewere any thing rather than Jackson or Van Burn men, the Flag of the Union concludes with observing:

"We then assert again, that either Gen. Jackson nor Mr. Van Buren had any more agency than the Elitor of the Monitor bineself in creating the large number of State banking institutions which now exist, and the excessive paper circulation to which they give rise; nor in the contraction of the large amount of foreign debt due by the States for works of internal improvement, or other purposes, to allof which the present distresses of the Chion, in regard to the Bank party anywhere. Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Burnn, and all the states men of their school, and the great holy of the people to whom they owed their clevation, are in fact a bank should exist in connexion with Gorginnett; and not at all, unless it could abide the hard money test at any moment, and pay all, its dues in specie. For this reason, both Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Burnn and pay all, its dues in specie. For this reason, both Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Burnn were in favor of a bankrupt have applicable to banks, which would pay them more desired to be successful to a subject the propose that they would have never been adopte in our state, which is no more than to pay which the states are not their school, and the great holy of the people to whom they owed their clevation, are in fact a bank should exist in connextion with Gorginnett; and not at all, unless it could abide the hard money test at any moment, and pay all, its dues in specie.

For this reason, both Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Burnn were in favor of a bankrupt have applicable to bould, which the propose in the propose in favor of a bankrupt have applicable to bould, which the propose in the propose in the constantion of their fullure to pay specie.

States and Territories.	Popula-	Debt.	Yearly Interest.	Debt pr hd.
Maine	401,796	\$1,678,367	\$89,000	\$4 00
New York	2,432,835		1,140,000	9 00
Massachusetti	737,699	7,272,539	313.000	
Ohio .	1,515,693	13,724,750	823,450	
Kentucky	7777359	3,700,500	2:22,000	5 00
Tennessee	523,060	3,016,961	187,107	4 25
Pennsylvania	4,709,000	40,000,000	2,000,000	24.00
Maryland	467,577	15,345,000	767,300	33 00
Virginia 2	1,281,481	7,953,000	437,461	
S. Carolina	591459	7,553,770	287,687	12 50
Georgia	618.166	1.500,000	65,000	
Missouri	363,761	1.552,000	99,520	4 00
Mississippi	\$36,000	7,500,000	625,000	21 00
Florida	49,000	3,500,000	* 210, 00	87. 50
Alabama	470,144	10,640,000	630,300	23 00
Louisiana	249,638	23,871,000	1,493,550	
Indiana se	683.314	15,000,000	750,000	
Mieligan	311,705	5.0 0.000	250,000	
Elinois .	415.473	17,613,501	1/34,430	40 00
Arkansas	95,092	3,100,000	156,000	33 00
Wisconsin	70,692	100,000	5 000	1 50
	14.285,667	211,914,215		
United Sta		12,000,000	,	
4 diamens		23,313,100	- 40	
Grandto	tal lat	257.227,32		

PATE OF THE FEDERAL PARTY.

The Following Co.

With these general characteristics, we ought to tech for surprise at the course they have pursued since they came into power. The acts of the Extra Sission of Coupmand of Captain Landace, has been issued from the French Navy Department, with avery and and distinction. In regard to the British suprise and distinction. In regard to the British suprise and distinction. The special course were income and sought to core it by increasing issues. They found mean a thought to core it by increasing issues. They found nearly a thought when them, more than the suprementation of the Siave trade on the African coast,

In a sa true account of the saying and doings of a Pederal party at the Extra Session, —and yot so act is their blushness and intatustion that they are illy astoniched at the late pulgment of the people their conduct—a conduct had maght would be doesned orthy of a hospital of limatics.

But even the lessons of experience are lost 6a them, as chastisement of the public opinion, leaves, indeed, marks, but off reds no instruction.—Even at the very spency were the lessons for the mast remarks that of the said is felt most remarks. ar off from where Mr. Heary can be met as they well can be 1. And thus, after all the bashing of whitegery! This, there the Governor had said that "Heary could'at put him to a trot!" However that may be, we think it looks very much like running.—N. C. Standard. practice economy, and leave near enjoyment of the rewards of its of will do more to regain public of

thousand scribblers were to shout at once the silly cry of " Run up the flag of Harry of the West?" There

own concurrence and contrivance, towered his destiny. Behal the man, and be warned by his exam.

REPARES OF THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE.

It will be sollected, that no it tanding all the denual three of the Wing orators generally, and John and Morehead in particular, in 1840 agains the see virgonice and royal spleador of the President was the promotor or backer of the hostile demonstrations of Moxico towards Toxas. President's Mozen to Washington, not withstanding all their professions of Jore to Conomy and "log-cabin establicity" the Whig Legislature of North Carollad in the fall of that year, made an appropriation of \$0,000, for repairs of the Governor has expended only a small part of this sum; and much credit is claimed for him by his friends, for not faying out the whole. Let us examine this claim: The appropriation was necessary, and the Governor has not applied if he has failed to do his daily merely thin he might make a boxat of saving; if it was not may arry, then the Whig Legislature's guilty of the soll received the confusion and insubordination which were prevalent among the different bands.

The Texian news by him to the Texas long address to the people of Texas. He talks of carrying on the war, but intumates that it will require time to organize and discipline the volunteers, and procure munitions, provisions, &c. He says and procure munitions that the orders is sued by him to the Texas forces in the vicinity of Bexar were not obeyed in consequence of the confusion and insubordination which were prevalent among the different bands.

A prize schr. called the Dos Amigos had arrived at Galveston.

From the Advertiser of 24th instant.

The Texian news by the Neptune, yesterday, amounts to nothing, except that the Vice President and Gon. Somerville and the President are at long remains the Governor failed to do his any? One of these things, must he strue. Perhaps, however, the decision. Who knows?—He has more offer the Governor intends to apply the money offer the Governor intends to apply the more offer the

Sideration of party policy.

The eye of the nation is turning upon John C.

Calhoun. Prejudices are passing away. People look upon him now not merely as the champion of his native State, but as the powerful and consistent

his native State, but as the powerful and consistent advocate of Democratic principles.

This feeling requires but time to refine into enthusiasm, and there is a manifest disposition evinced already to make ample amends for past neglect and undeserved censure, and Mr. Cathoun, having pursued a calm, consistent course may confidently look forward to his reward in the people's "sober second thought.

From the Washington (N. C.) Republican.

Gor. Morehead in the Field.—The good citizens of Besufort were addressed by Gov. Morehead, at the court bouse in this place on Wednesday night last. He dwelt on small things throughout his whole speech, endeavoring to clear up the charges that have been brought against him in his official especity. He adverted to the controversy between the Governor of Mississippi and himself, in the ease of an alleged figuitive from justice, to show that he had acted in good faith as a Governor of an independent state, and told the people that the correspondence was to lengthy for publication, &c., &c. He touched upon the banks, and laid the fault of their recent conduct to the Democrats. This is an old charge, and we had thought was too contemptible to be brought to view at this late day, when it is well known by his Excellency and the whole country, that the Democratic party have for some years been attenuously contending for a reform

Correspondence of the Bultimore San.
Washington City, May 9.

You have, doubtless, heard that a personal rencontre took place on Saurday afternoon between Messrs. Wise and Stanly, of the House of Representatives. The following ar the particulars, and may be relied on as correct. About 4 o'clock, Mr. Wise and Mr. Stanly were riding on nearly opposite sides of the road, looking at each other, their horses in a walk; a gentleman, acquainted with both the members, was a little in the rear. This position was maintained by the parties for some seconds, when a carriage came up and passed be tween Messrs. W. and S. After the carriage passed on they resumed their former positions, when the gentleman allufed to above role up and commenced a conversation with Mr. Wise, on the subject of the race.—Mr. Stanly then, not keeping pace, fold a little in the rear, and Mr. Wise and his fresid got considerable in a dynace before passing the outer gate. After proceeding about one hundred yards from the gate. Mr. Stanly rode rapidly up just as they were passing through a mal hole; his horse brushed against Mr. Wise and his horse on the loft, with such force as to push Mr. Wise's horse against the borse of his friend, and jured Mr. Wise in his seat, at the same time hepathering Mr. Wise in his seat, at the same time hepathering Mr. Wise with mid and water. As soon as Mr. Wise is his seat, at the same time hepathering Mr. Wise in his seat, at the same time hepathering Mr. Wise in his seat, at the same time hepathering Mr. Wise in his seat, at the same time hepathering Mr. Wise in his seat, at the same time hepathering Mr. Wise in his seat, at the same time hepathering Mr. Wise with mid and water. As soon as Mr. Wise recovered from the jostle, and before Mr. Stanly had proceeded twenty yards, Mr. Wise robe red from the jostle, and before Mr. Stanly had proceeded twenty yards, Mr. Wise robe up to him (Mr. Stanly) on his left.

About 1,500 horses, 2,300 moles, and 6,000 head of this head, with a black whalebook walking cane. You have, doubtless, heard that a personal renscruck him a heavy blow directly across the back of the head, with a black whalebone walking cane, which heavy the head that the the state below the back of the state of the which broke below the head, and the piece with which broke below the head, and the piece with the head flow off some distance. Mr. Wise struck head but one blow and renarked, "Now, danne you, ride against me again." Mr. Stanly remark ed. "I did not fee you," and Mr. Wise replied, Course, near New Orleans, between Hon. A. W. Prenor, Judge of the Parish of Assumption, and few seconds, said "you come up behind a min to strike him." Mr. Wise replied "there are gentlement behind here who see how this matter is done," ar words to that effect. Mr. Stanly then observed, the says, that the difficulty that led to this tracic meeting had its origin to the excitement. the farish at the time it was made.

The guidenan who had, been engaged in con-

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

The New York Arena, a paper conducted with equal shisty and freedom from partisan violence, in its first number, speaks thus c Mr. Catanou.

"On Thursday, April 12, Mr. Calhoun made another of those remarkable speeches, full of another of those remarkable speeches, full of inspiriting eloquence, sound logic, statesmanlite views, and a partriotism rising above every conviews, and a partriotism rising above every conviews.

States. P	resent Rep.	«Rep.	ractions.
	1 42 43		unrepresented.
Maine	8	10	1,793
New Hampshire	-	5 4	34,574
Massachusetts	12	14	37,699
Rhode Island	2	2	8,828
Connecticut	6	6	10,008
Vermont	5	5	41,948
New York	40	48	28,919
New Jersey	-642	7	23,036
	28	34	24,007
Pennsylvania	1	1.00	27,043
Delaware		0 3	34,124
Maryland	21	21	10,202
Virginia	13	13	5,092
North Carolina	9	9	13,588
South Carolina		11	29.014
Georgia	5 %	9	39,343
Alabana	2 4	5	47,567
Mississippi		5	35,030
Louisiana	3		5,986
Tennessee .	13	* 15	
Kentucky	13	14	6,825
Ohio "	19 .	30	≥19,466
Indiana	7	13	35,866
Illinois	3	9	26,051
Missouri	2	7	10,400
Ackansas	1.	1	39,600
Michigan	. 1	4	12,267
4-			
	242	306	

institutions. He held forth nearly three manistrations. He held forth nearly three manistrations was crowded, but by the time he had spoken about an loor the people began to leave, and spoken about an loor the people began to leave, and spoken about a loor the people began to leave, and spoken about two-thirds had dispersed. He has speech is scarce mentioned by any one.

We intended to have given a full account of the Governor's speech in this paper but being crowded for room, and the probability of our being releved from that task, we have thought proper to drop the subject here, and leave it for a more abler pen than we can wield.

THE BLUCK.

We recently alluded to the wonderful progress of St. Louis. We have since been furnished by of St. Louis Chamber of Commerce with much valuable statistical information in relation to the growth of that city and the Western country generally. In 1830, the population of St. Louis was 5,852. It is now rising 30,900. During the year 1841, 39,009,000 of which were sold and used in the city, 25,000,000 of which were sold and used in mills for planing boards, 2 white lead fictories, 3 oil mills and 6 flour mills. The first Insurance office was established in 1831.—There are now 7

"You come up behind a man and strike him like a tragic meeting had its origin in the excitement danked coward." Mr. Wise replied, "Take that which grow out of the appointment of Judge Pichblow and the coward and make the most of them, of, in consequence of his not being a resident of

The greatleman who had been engaged to contreation with Mr. W., now rode up, and said,
grated to Alabama many years ago, [we suppose
with Grouchy and others of Napoleon's followers,
and soon settled in New Orleans, where he first
pursued the vecation of a teacher, afterwards went
to the bar, and having filled several offices of trust,
was finally appointed Judge.

General Indian Council .- The Little Rock Gazette says that there is to be a General Council of The latest intelligence from Texas is contained the most important of the civilized trabes of Indians The latest intelligence from Texas is contained in the following extracts from the New Orleans held at the Creek Council Ground, some time in papers.

From the Longituma Courier of 23d instant.

The steamer Neptune has brought Texas papers to Thursday las. Every thing remained pretty much in Statu 230. From the frontiers, no laterms had come of late. One of the Galveston ler, and other Indian Agents, and also to some

distinguished gestlemen of Arkansas, soliciting their attendance, as well as that of some of the best men of the several tribes within their respec-

Andrew M. Vann, acting principal Chief of the Cherokees, has deputed a delegation of sixteen nen, selected from all parties to attend the council.

men, selected from all parties to attend the council.

The agents have entire confidence in the passic character of the proposed assemblage. Several good objects, it is thought, may be produced by a friendly union. One of them, it is said, is to make some permanent arrangement for the recovery of stolen property, and another for the apprehension of fugitives from justice, which would be very beneficial to all the tribes.

From the Savannah Republican of May 12. IMPORTANT NEWS FROM FLORIDA. PROBABLE TERMINATION OF THE WAR.

By the steamer Newbern, Capt. McNulty, ar-By the steamer Newbern, Capitality, ar-rived yesterday morning from Palstka, we have the important intelligence that Halleck Tustenuy. the important intelligence that Halleck Tastenuggee has come in once more, in order to have an
interview with Col. Worth. Only a few hours
elapsed after the late battle in the neighborhood of
the Ocklawahn. His warriors suffered severely
in that engagement, and he now proposes to surrender. He has again gone out to bring his people in, some sixty or seventy, including at least
twenty warriors. Col. Worth has given him the assurance that he shall be made a Chief, which, together with some other inducements held out to him, leave no room to doubt that he is sincere. In short, he has been hotly pursued for months past by our indefatigable troops, and is reduced to

extremity.

The surrender of Halleck virtually finishes the war. Sam Jones and the Prophet are still at the South, but they have not been near the settlements South, but they have not been near the settlements nor committed murders for a long time. They pretend to observe Gen. Macomb's treaty. Hai leck has sent a messenger to them, and there is every reason to believe that the war is at an end. We speak on the authority of intelligent officers who came in the Newbern who have occur for years campaigning it in Florida, when we state that the next arrival will bring us the gratifying realligence that the war is concluded. intelligence that the war is concluded.

One of the officers whom we conversed with was in the late skirmish with Halleck which he was in the late skirmsh with Halleck which he represented as a sharply contested affair. Capt. Casey's company, which was most warmly en gaged, had been in hot pursuit ever since the 4th of March. Halleck had disposed his troops perfectly for the combat, and waited till the attacking party had extended in light infantry order and advanced to within fifty yards. He retreated three different times, in good order, from hammock to hammock.

different times, in good order, from hammock to beamock.

Licut, wold, in hunting up a trail, became separated from his command, with only three soldiers, one of the was killed, and the two others wounded lieut. Aredd was thus left to and had a realize personal combat with other of the warriors with whom he exchanged shots—the Indian being badly wounded in the affair.

YERA CRUZ, April 21, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PICAVUNE: I had the pleasure of writing to you on the 9th instant, per Virginia Antoinett, and new have the gratification of informing you, that, by the mail of yesterday, from Mexico, I received positive news of the re-lease of your friend Mr. Kendall, and six other

Americans.

I beg leave to congratulate you most sincerely on the event, and repeat myself

Most truly years,

L. S. Rangows.

Correspondence of the Madisonian.

New ORLEANS, 30th April, 1842.

General Thompson arrived at Vera Cruz on the 10th instant, was in Mexico city on the 14th, as on the 18th Santa Anna complied with his d mands, and liberated Mr. Kendall and his free Such, I hear from good authority, was the a

There is a rumor in town that all the Text

prisoners are likewise released, but it is doubted whether any reliance can be placed upon it.

Mr. Kendall, his associates, and ex Minister Ellis, were expected to have Yora Graz in the Woodbury, on the 25th instant. If they did, the will be here to morrow.

Another Prince coming. - Prince Frederick, sor of the Archduke Charles, of Austria, is to visit the United States next August, in the frigate Venos.

Extraordinary Feat.—Mr. James McFaul, fr. Baltimore, completed yesteriay at 12 o'clock, in Washington, sixty four consecutive hours' w ing, beating G. W. Dixon by four hours. To feat was performed at Mr. West's Coffee house, a plank about nine seet long and three wide, was witnessed by hundreds. After having account phished the feat, and without leaving the pi Mr. McFaut addressed the spectators for upw of ten minutes, stating that he futends to against Dixon for the London premium of £1. stated that he could walk eight hours for but the attending physicians were of opinion the he could not possibly have survived another hor His pulse was up to 120!"—Alexandria Gazd

The Pulpit

Of the Presbyterian Church in Salisbury, during t absence of the Pastor, will be supplied on the 34 Sabbath in May by Rev. E F. Rockwell. 4th do, do, by " Wm. A. Hall, 5th do, do, by " J. D. Hall, 1-t do, in June by " J. M. H. Adams,

do. by " J M. Wilson. 24 do.

All Persons

NDEBTED to the Subscriber are requested to Sam'l. Reeves and settle the same, on or being the of May, instant; those who failto comply with any have to settle with an officer, as necessity pels me to collect what is d FREDERICK, MOWRY. Salisbury, May 14, 1812. S.H.E.



SCRIBER Close 2 pair of excel-

tí

nt servicea JOHN I. SHAVER. Horses.

April 22, 1842.

Blanks For Sale Here.



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, May 20, 1849.

Democratic Republican Nomination,

LOUIS D. HENRY, Of Cumberland.

Federal hostility to State Rights.

At no time since the foundation of our Government, has the settled hostility of the Federal consolidation party to the rights and sovereignty of the individual States been more strongly evinced in open warfare against both, than by the present Federal Whig dynasty within the short period since its accession to power by fraud and "delusion." From the close of the Revolution up to this day, the aim of Federalism has always been. by a forced latitudinarian construction of the Constitution to cripple the sovereignty of the States, and give to Congress and the Federal tribunals the supreme power of legislating and enforcing the laws. President Tyler in his first message to Congress urged a direct violation of the Constitution, a usurpation of unwarranted power by the Federal Government, and a most flagrant invasion of the rights of the States in his recommendation to take from the States and give to the Federal tribunals the jurisdiction of all offences committed by foreigners against the laws of the States. This monstrous usurpation would deprive the States of all power to protect themselves from foreign outrige, or vindicate their violated laws, and make them mere dependencies of the Federal Government, which would be equivalent to subjecting them without remedy to any insult or outrage that might be offered, since it is very clear from the past, how efficient the General Government is in protecting even the National honor. This proposition of Mr. Tyler has been really embraced, and is now strongly urged on Cur ress by the Federal leaders in the Senate Mr. Berrien, of Georgia, has lately introduce to the Senate a Bill in further nee of the recommendation, its lit will, no doubt, commandation warmest support of all the enemies of State rights and a strict construction of the Constitution.

While this is going on in one branch of Con gress, the Lederal majority in the other end of the Capitol are striking another blow in a different way at the rights of the States. The Apportionment Bill-fixing the ratio of Representationwhich has passed the House of Representatives by majority of two, contains a provision requiring to Legislature of each State to lay the State off into Districts for the election of members of Congress. This is the first time in the history of our Government that Congress has assumed to pre scribe to the States the manner in which they shall elect their representatives, and whether the Constitution does or does not grant to that body under certain restrictions this power, we conceive that its exercise is altogether uncalled for. We certainly consider the District system as the only proper one for electing members to Congress, and nake no objections to that, but the question is not touching the systems, but the policy of surrender ing to Congress the right to regulate and control at any and all times the elections of Representatives in the States. There is no reason or shadow of reason or propriety for such interference of the Federal Legislature. It is time enough for Con ress to step in when the States need its assistance to regulate their affairs; until then, that honorable body will do quite as well to confine itself to the neglected business of the Nation coming within its unquestioned jurisdiction, and the people will be perfectly satisfied if this is done, without an interference with matters of a doubtful character.

Virginia.

The result of it's elections is now ascertained, showing a most signal and decisive Republican triumph in the land of Jefferson. The Democratic majority in the Legislature on joint ballot will be Forty four. State of parties-in the Senate, Democrats 20, Whigs 12, Democratic majority 8; -ia the House, Democrats 85, Whigs 49, Demo cratic majority 30.

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WRY.

L.E.

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re.

The Federal papers are glad that the majority is so large, as it will give the Democrats a chance to do what they please &c. &c. Very comforting These aforesaid also say that it is not half so had to be desperately defeated as they thought it would be. This is something consoling for the North Carolina Whiggery who will have to endure the same sufferings after the 1st Thursday in August next.

Democratic Candidate for next President. The Editor of the Raleigh Register begins to

spect that Mr. Calhoun is to be the Democratic Candidate for next President, and conjectures that he will be nullified. Who, Mr. Register, will be the nullifier? Think you it will be Mr. Clay? If the Register can only strike a bergain with the old King of Terrors to let him escape until Mr. Clay shall be elected President, he will certainly have a long lease for his life. Like the wandering Jew he will remain in this troubled world till long after life has lost all its charms.

Mr. Calhoun may never be President-Mr. Clay can never be President.

The North Eastern Boundary .- Governor Fairfield of Maine, has issued his proclamation convening the Legislavare on the 18th this month, to ake into consideration propositions which will be

The Bankrupt Law and the "Whigs."

As this was one of the great relief measures of the Whigs passed at the Extra Session which they have refused to repeal, we have taken the trouble to inform ourself of the facts of its passage and some other matters connected with it, which we deem it important the public should know.

The bill being on its second reading, Mr. Clifford of Maine, a Democrat moved the following amendment :- " Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to alter or repeal any State law for the relief of insolvent debtors," &c.

considered fatal to its success. A motion was then made that " the bill do he on the table," and carmade that "the bill do he on the table," and carried by a vote of 110 to 97;—the Democrats voting for and the Whigs generally against the motion :- of the North Carolina delegation, all who ey scarce and taxes plenty ! This is the fruit of voted, voted for the motion with the exception of Whiggery for you. The people will find hard Deberry, Stanly and Lewis Williams. On the cider a pretty expensive drink yet. next day Mr. Gamble, a Whig, moved to reconsider the vote, which was carried 198 to 98:—of the North Carolina delegation, the Whigs voted to reconsider, with the exception of Rencher and 2ge of ninety four years. Shepperd, the Democrats against-Graham absent. A motion was then made by Sollers, a Whig, to reconsider the vote adopting Mr. Clifford's amendment, which had been modified by sion about the French Bessiend in the " Palace," adopting this important provision-" so that any insolvent debtor may, at his discretion, either take the benefit of the provisions of this act relating to let the awful consequences of the dreadful act rest voluntary bankruptcy, or of the State laws where on the shoulders of Governor Dudley. Sinful as This amendment was then rejected by a vote of 91 to 119. The Democrats from this State, with Reacher and Shepperd voting for and the Whigs against it. Then came the question-" Shall the bill pass ?"-and it did pass, 111 for, 105 against it. The Whigs voting for the bill, the Democrats against it with the exception of three-Dawson, of Louisians, and Roosevelt and Ward, of New York, for it ; of the North Carolina delegation, those who voted for the bill were Deberry, Rayner, Stanly and Lewis Williams: those who voted against it, Caldwell, Daniel, Graham, McKay, Rencher, Saunders, and Shep perd-Washington absent. The rumor at the time was-that after the vote to lie on the table had been carried, the Whigs held a cavevs and ascertained that unless the vote to reconsider prevailed, and the Bankrupt bill passed, the Distribution bill could not pass. "The motion to reconsider did prevail by a Whig vote. It might have been defeated by the Whigs who were ABSENT, and who were said to be opposed to the bill. So cellency made speeches over the whole State much for the passage of this famous law. Now as to its REPEAL. The Journals show that after days spent in attempts to stave off the question, and every shift resorted to by the Whige, a vote was fence alone. Well, the French Bedstead helped had, and stood for the repeal 127, against it 92. greatly to put Governor Morehead into office, and The Democrats all voting for the repeal with the exception of four : of the North Carolina delegation, Arrington, Caldwell, Daniel, Graham, McKAY SAUNDERS, and SHEPPERD for repeal:-DEBERRY, RAYNER, STANLY, WASHINGTON against it-Rencher and Williams absent.

In the Senate the vote stood, for repeal 22, against repeal 23 :- Graham voting for, Man-GUM against it. Every Democrat voted for repeal with the exception of Walker, of Mississippi. Had Mangum voted for repeal it would have car-

thirds of whose State is against the law, voting tive. against its repeal, and by this vote he has kept alive the Law.

source to be remeasure of " relief."

Connecticut.—The Legislature of this State ty have also a special representative or more in the which hastetely convened, elected Mr. Cleveland - City for some purpose or other. From the tone of his the regular Democratic candidate in the late elec. organ, Capt, Tyler is beginning to suspect that he tions who failed in being chosen by reason of the States Troops he did at the call of the Charter party seattering vote in the popular polling-by a majori- interiere before there was occasion for it. There is ty of 71 over Ellsworth the Federal candidate; probability we see by the last accounts that both par the vote on ballot was for Cleveland 139, Ells. ties will agree to settle the difficulty by a general Con

Governor Cleveland in his message goes for discriminating duties on imports to provide a revenue sufficient for an economical administration for robbing the public treasury.

00 If we did not anyhow question the policy of granting to Congress the right claimed in the Apportionment Bill, to regulate the election of Congressional representatives in the States, we should undoubtedly regard it with the very strongest susalists went for it to a man. It must be anti State rights and anti-Republican, for who ever heard of their supporting any measure of a different character? We are glad to see that on this question two old "Johnny Q." in getting up an Abolition row in of the "Whig" representatives from North Car. Congress some time ago, and was just quietly and conohna, Messrs. Rencher and Mitchell, voted against all their Federal associates of the State, and with the Democratic minority.

Were Court the large of the Rutherford Superior Court the large of the people of that county, but was prevented from doing so by a sudden and violent attack of a disease prevailing there. He recovered similarity to go over to Cleveland the next week, where he attempted to speak, but found himself too much debilitated and was forced to deist after a few minutes effort. We were glad to near lowever, by last mail, that he is recruiting and fully expects to be with us on the 20th, and to address the Convention and the people.

Whig better times---more taxes.

The Committee of Manufactures in Congress have made a long Report in favor of reviving the This amendment passed by a vote of 90 to 94— Protective Tariff again, and brought in a bill for the Democrats generally voting for and the Whigs against at :- of the North Carolina delegation, all nearly up to what they were under the plundering who voted, voted for the amendment with the ex act of 1828. The increase is as high as 30 per ception of Edward Stanly; -neither Rayner nor cent - 30 cents in the dollar - and on some articles.

Lewis Williams voted. much more, Icon, nails, salt, sugar, coffee, coarse This amendment was by the friends of the bill cotton and coarse woolen cloths come in for a high

The French Bedstead - gain .- The Raleigh Star, says we are laboring under a misapprehen at Raleigh,-that Gov. Dudley, not Governor Morehead, was the purchaser. Very well, then it was however, we suspect his Ex. Excellency did worse deeds while in office The Star further me timates—we believe actually affirms—that so great is Governor Morehend's horror of French Bed steads, he does not even use the article. We real ly do not know as to that, but if the report of Gov. Morehead's speech furnished by our correspondent "O. P." and published in our last be correct, the the Star it is that must be misinformed on the matter. "O. P.," writes that the Governor clared he liked French Bedstead very much, on account of the great advantage they possess in a man's being able to sleep on them without snoring. This after all is but a small matter, and we leave the Star and "O. P." to settle the question be tween them. For ourself we do not sleeping on a French Bedstead is a very beingers offence, if it be so, what a desperately wicked set of people they must be in France! tice the Bedstead at all, it is merely to show the inconsistency of Governor Morenead. His Ex. about Mr. Van Buren's sleeping on one of these articles, and many a good Wing has proclaimed that he ought to be turned ou' of office for that ofno sooner does he take possession of the Palace than he goes to sleeping on one himself-that is, according to "O. P."-though the Star post tively maintains that he does not. This point however is of little consequence as it was not the matter of the Bedstead, but the unfairness and in consistency of the Whigs and His Excellency, that we remarked and condemned.

Bank resumption in Virginia .- A Convention of Delegates, one from each Bank and Branch bank in the State, is to meet in Richmond on the 11th The Bankrupt law is a Whig measure carried of July next, to devise means for a resumption at by a Caucus drill, and by a bargain with the friends an earlier day than that fixed by law in the Fall. of the Distribution Bill. So, also, its repeal was The Democratic majority of the next Legislature prevented by Whig votes. Mr. MANGUM, two has given them a little scarce perhaps in prospec

Rhode Island,-The gunpowder aspect of affairs in These facts are taken from the Journal so far as this belligerent little State is clearing off somewhat. These facts are taken from the intrigue, any more serious results than the tragical death of the any more serious results than the tragical death of the charbargain, and caucus maneuvring it is notorious, cow that was killed by the Quarter Master of the Charlied on. So Whiggery must father this odious in Session and adjourned. Gov. Dorr of the "People's Constitution" is in Washington to remonstrate against the interference of President Tyler, &c. ; the other parvention of the people, the only rational way evidently from the first of settling it.

The North Carolinga of last week mention of Government, but no protection tax. He is in a report comed by some scribbing correspondent favor of a repeat of the bribery bill. Thus it is of the Raleigh Register we believe, which we had that the South finds in the Northern Democracy either never nonced or forgatten that Mr. Henry true and faithful allies in resisting the plundering did not go from this place to Surry as he intended Tariff system, and opposing the Federal scheme to do but for an accident on the road, because he was afraid of meeting Mr. Boyden, and of course getting "used up." To every body up here this is excessively ridiculous-the idea that Mr. Henry would be afraid to meet la yer Boyden in discus sion or any other way ! We assure the Carolinian that such a report could only afford matter for amusement wherever Mr. Henry and the Surry orator are known. We marvel that Mr. Boyden's picion from the fact that the old thorough Feder- friends about RALLIGH would venture to give it currency there.

Giddings of Ohio, the poor dog, who tried to imitate temptuously censured by the House, and thereupon resigned and went home, has been re-elected greatly diminished majority compared with that of his last election. This was poor reward for such martyrdom. However he has pock-ted one he will probably The profits of the Connecticut State prison last year value more, in the mileage he made by the trip some

tering-men of all parties uniting as was becoming, in showing that courtesy and attention which was due to so distinguished a fellow citizen. Mr. Van Buren intended to visit Columbia on the special invitation of the citizens, after which he would proceed to Kentucky on the invitation of Mr. Clay.

Bella-horrida bella .- We really have been indulging the tope that the Wing wars in Con-gress had ceased—that the heroes of that party had got through with all the fighting, laid side their beligerent propensities and would henceforth be content to take it out in abusing one another by the word of mouth, but it seems we were wofully lant Stanty," and the distinguished Mr. Wise nave had another "set to " as may be seen from an extract in this paper. Only think of it—in the memorable campaign of 1840 these two " great men" vied with each other in their zeal for " Tip and Ty"—each tried to excel his Whig brether in violence against the "Locolence"; "—they were the "Castor and Pollox" of Whiggery;—now, they are mortal foes—exchaging the complimentary terms of dog and coward—by the complimentary terms of dog and coward—by the great other with peculiar epit at and mud—breaking heads and whale bene calculated. terms of dog and coward—be parter agreed to ther with peculiar epitlests and mud—breaking heads and whale lope capes, and it is to be apprehended, they will not cease. If one or the other is at last laid low in the ditch. What strange badfellows were brought together by hard cider!—The fumes are still swimming in some of them heads, but a few more elections will and the control of them heads, but a few more elections will and the control of the more agreement.

didate for the Presidency or not, he may rest assured of the concentrated and never dying enmi-

assured of the concentrated and never-dying enmity of that butter and baffled faction.

The correspondent of the New York Herald, (said to be a Tyler paper.) has the following passage in his fetter of May let.

"Mr. Calbeun is most unquestionably in the field for the Presidency, with Matty to pull the wires, who is now going to the Hermitage to secure the co-operation of "Old Hickory." Mr. Benton has low at Washington, and Messrs. Calhoun, Wright and Woodbury, evidently understand each other. We shall wait to see how the Herald stands r. We shall wait to see how the Herald stands the turning of "resident making. It is almost only paper heard of here porth of Washington."

Upon this the New York Arena makes the fol-

· We clip the above from the Herald of yester day-it is in their Washington letter-written by the Herald's shrewd correspondent. We do not behave there is any understanding among the names mentioned."

Catheun stands in a proud position; he has for 35 years served his countra faithfully io the Halls of Congress-and it remains with the great Democratic party to define his future position—and they were never known to be ungrateful to a long tried and faithful public servant."

"The Herald is pledged to John Tyler, and dare not interfere "in the business of President making" beyond the length of his line."

of these rumors. Are. Van Duren has been the property of the people; and has revenue laws.

"The fat was now in the fire, and thereupon the constant of the people in the fire Representatives, to see how a man, once President, can degrade himself and the country by seeking a second nonmation. He hore his late defeat with truly noble and manly fortitude; and from his The Whigs now run about like disturbed horners,

As to Mr. Calhoun, we agree with the Editor of the Arena "that the Democratic party were never leaves to be ungrateful to a long tried and faithful of their friends—that is many of those who have State, they will entitle themselves to the high compliment by their future course. No man stands higher with them than Mr. Calhoun, or deserves to stand;—and we say to the Clay claque our whig neighbors, we will state further, that it is well for them that it is calumnies and denunciations.

The great match race between Boston and Fash. ton. - This contest came off on Tuesday the 10th inst., over the Union Course, Long Island. The New York Point Military Academy this year, are the follow-

of the track-Fashion leading by about a neck-Boston scon passed her and opened a gap of two lengths, he . The Season ar Quenec.-The Quebec Ga-

Second heat: -Time, 7m 45s. Start even. Fash pears that the mails were carried in leighs. ion went ahead before the first turn, the horse nearly lapped her on the second quarter, between the second lapped her on the second quarter, between the second and last quarter she widened the gap and held her advantage until the first half of the third mile, when the horse lapped and worked by her a half length. Before the first quarter pole of the last mile, the mare passed the first quarter pole of the last mile, the mare passed the first quarter pole of the last mile, the mare passed the first quarter pole of the last mile, the mare passed the first quarter pole of the last mile, the mare passed the first quarter pole of the last mile, the mare passed the first quarter pole of the last mile, the mare passed the first quarter pole of the last mile, the mare passed the first quarter pole of the last mile, the mare passed the first quarter pole of the last mile, the mare passed the first quarter pole of the last mile, the mare passed the first quarter pole of the last mile, the mare passed the first passed the firs to the lead and continued to widen the distance be-

second heat between Eclipse and Henry.

The stake it will be recollected was \$40,000, \$20,-

CAMPEACHY.—We leare from a gentleman recently from Campeachy, that the United States Consul for that port had left the city, in consequence of ill hea th or other cause, and that the state of public feeling existing towards the United States requires that his place should be immediately filled. Whilst our intermant was in Campeachy, the Tex.

Hermitage on the 26th last month, and visited Nashville on the 25th accompanied by Gen. Jackson and a number of distinguished gentlemen. His people of Yucatan were greatly divided upon the subject of the relations are united as a invasion was the topic of general conversation, and in connection with it, the people of the United States and our Government came in for a full compliment of grand eloquent invective. The people of Yucatan were greatly divided upon the subject of the relation with Mexicon with Mexicon with Mexicon with the subject of the relation of the Province with Mexicon with Mexico ico. It was reported in Campeachy, and generally credited, that the articles of agreement by which Yucatan bound berself to furnish a certain quote of money, &c., to Texas to carry on the war with Mexico, would be rescinded. The partizans of Santa Anna were boisterous, overbearing and confident, whilst those in favor of the separate independence of Yucatan seemed to be in dread of the Dictator's power and vengeance .-

MILITARY MEETING IN SALISBURY.

On Saturday, the 14th instant, the Officers compo on Saturday, the 14th instant, the Onices composing the 61th Regiment of North Garolina Militia, after attending to some business which they had in Court-Martial, formed themselves into a meeting for the purpose of considering the expediency of appointing Defe-

The fumes are still swimming it some of them heads, but a few more elections will soil them of effectually.

From the Lynchburg Republican.

MR. CALHOUN—THE PRESIDENCY.

We perceive the Press is already directing the public attention to the distinguished Statesman of South Carolina, as a caudidate for the next Presidency. Some of the "clay clayer" are doing this with no very good wis for-sits future success;—as they have long regarded him as their storness, the storness of man, John Kerns, Esq., J. N. Kilpatrick, Thos. Wood, J. W. Watson, John J. Miller, and David Beaver, as Delegates to said Convention.

On motion, it was further Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting beginning by the Chairman and Secretary, and that the igned by the Chairman and Secretary, and that the ditors of the Western Carolinian and Carolina Watchman be requested to insert them in their respective

JEREMIAH M. BROWN, Chairman OBADIAN WOODSON, Sec'y.

CAUGHT IN THEIR OWN TRAP .- The Federal Whigs of the House of Representatives, led on by Mr. Stanly of this State, nicely trapped themselves a low days since. The scene is thus described by the Index. (Mr. Stanly is chairman of the Committee on Public Expenditures:)

"The committee on public expenditures, fearful that Captain Tyler was about to suppress a portion of the Hon. George Poindexter's report of his examination into that sink of iniquity the New York custom house, prevailed upon the Speaker to subpose the aforesaid Goorge, to appear before them with his report, and the

"The commissioner obeyed the summens; and the committee, without stopping to read the docu-ment, made a report, recommending the printing of a large number of the same. This was agreed to. Mr. Wise, however, knowing what was in the report, endeavored to procure a reconsideration of are not interfere "methe business of President siking" beyond the length of his line."

We cannot believe that the object of Mr. Van baren's visit to the Hermitage has any thing to do into the hands of the printer to the House, it was that the conjunction of Mr. Calhonn. The Clay. Buren's visit to the Hermitage has any thing to do much the nomination of Mr. Calhoun. The Clay found by some penetrating reader, to denounce clique have represented the tour as intended to so Edward Curtis: justify Jesse Heyr, the old Col-We trust there is no truth in either lector; approve of a low tariff, and censure cerof these rumors. Mr. Van Buren has filled the tain mercantile houses of Boston, for evading the

honorable retreat will yet live to see his princi-ples triumph, in despite of coon skins and hard cider. This is all he will, as a sound Republican,

Our opponents, hereabouts, complain that many heretofore acted with the public servant."—and if we may judge from the tone and temper of that party in this section of the late election. We freely admit that ALL the citi that it is time for them to commence their usual well for them that some old friends did not turn out on that day. Do you understand, gentlemen - Lynchburg Republican.

Herald says there were at least fifty thousand persons ing from North Carolina: Thos. Beckwith, Thos. present. Boston was beaten in two heats in the tollowing unprecedented time:

H. Whedbee, James F. Simmons, George Rounsawille, Francis F. Bryan, John Gibbon, Jas. Pep. First heat: - Time, 7m. 321s. Boston on the inside per, Wat. Wilkings.

kept the lead until the first quarter of the fourth mile, zettee of Moneay, April 25th, in speaking of the when the mare gave him the go-by, and came in win-weather, says,—"The fields are more than balf ning the heatby a full length clear. This is 4] seconds free from snow, and the ice is fast disappearing better than the heat won by Henry against Eclipse, in from the St. Lawrence. The Montreal mais now the celebrated race of May 27th, 1823.

to the lead and continued to widen the distance between them, coming in at the winning post thirty yards clear, abead. The time is 4 seconds better than the second heat between Eelipse and Henry.

Candidates for Sheriff.

LATH, Grand-Sired by the UNITED STATES.

AMERICAN ECLIPSE. The Champion of America,-Winner of the great match race, The North against the South, **\$20,000** Aside.

HE thorough-bred horse LATH, bred by Col. Wade THE thorough-bred horse LATH, bred by Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, will make his fourth and last Season, which is now commenced and will end the list July, at the following places, viz: at Jacob Coloman's, Cabarrus county, every Monday and Tuesday: at Salisbury, Wednesday and Thursday: and at Lexington, Davieson county, Friday and Satarday. He will be regularly at his stands, public days that high water excepted. He will be let to make at the following reduced prices:—\$12 the season, will discharged by ten if paid before the season expires, and \$15 to ansure, payable as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal, or the property changes owners, and fifty cents to the groom. (2) Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but, in no anstance, will I be responsible for any that may occur.

Salisbury, N.C., March 48, 1842.

Salisbury, N.C., March 18, 1872.

To salisbury, N.C., March 18, 1872.

PEDIGREE:

I certify that LATH was bred by mc, and that he was fealed in the Spring of 1893. He was fealed in the Country as a great saving of 1895 and fined to the Country as a great saving of 1895 and fined to the Country as a great saving of 1895 and fined to the Country as a great saving of 1895 and fined to the Country as a great saving of 1895 and fined to the Country as a great saving of 1895 and fined to the Country as a great saving of 1895 and fined to the Country as a great saving of 1895 and fined to the Country as a great saving of 1895 and fined to the Country as a great saving of 1895 and fined to the Country as a great saving of 1895 and fined to the Country as a great saving of 1895 and fined to the Country as a great saving of 1895 and fined to the Country as a great saving of 1895 and fined to the Leather and we cheerfully recommend at Lothe Tanher and we cheerfully recommend to the total the Country as a great saving of 1895 and fined to the Leather and we cheerfully recommend to the Leather and we cheerfully recom

DESCRIPTION, PERFOR TE, &C.

LATH is a line bay, without using, 15 bands inches high, with good bone, and capital series. At 8 years old, he wen the produce stake at Columbia, 2 mile heats, beating Air. Taylor's Filly Daisy, and Capt. Spanis Colt. Convention, nine others paying faviet.

Two weeks after wards he was the Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats, at Angusta, be using kite, and distancing Black Bird. At Carleston he was beaten by Clobhopper for the Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats; being very much amuss he was withdrawin after the first heat. At 4 years old, he won the orkey Club Purse, 4 mile At 4 years old, he won the ocher Club Purse, 4 milests, at Canden, beating Sir Kenneth and Dorabella at 3 licents; losing the first in consequence of botting when several lengths in advance of the field, just be when several lengths in advance of the field, jest be fore he reached the judges stand; and getting entang-led amongst the carrages, he sustained an injury which occasioned his withdrawal from the Turf.

occasioned his withdrawal from the Turi.

LATH was a race horse of the first class, which he
evinced in his trials with Bay Maria, Charlotte Russe,
and Kitty Heth, and in point of blood he is inferior to
none, whether imported or native. His constitution is
robust, having never been sick, and his temper good.
His color, torm, and action, speak for themselves. In a
word, Lath unities in himself as many claims to public
patronage, as any young Stallion that I know.

W. HAMPTON. W. HAMPTON.

Willwood Jan. 22, 1-39,

From the above Certificate of Col. Hampton, From the above Certificate of Col. Hampton, who bred and had LATH trained for the Turt, it will be seen that he considered him a Race horse of the first class,—not only from the races he has considered as having run publicly, but from private trials he has made with horse which are now on the Turf, and running with considerable success. It will also be observed by his certificate, that he considerable trials he considerable that he considered Lath of the purest blood,—not to be surpassed by any horse, imported or native.

I consider it entirely unnecessary to attempt to

I consider it entirely unnecessary to attempt to culogise LATH, either for his performances on the Turf or as to his blood, since, in every respect, he is so well attested. But will remark that Lath has not only descended from pure blood, but has come from stock both Sire, Grandsire, Dam, and Grand-dam, that are of the running blood. For instance, his sire Godolphin made his four miles in 7 minutes and 50 seconds, his Grandsite, the American Eclipse, so well known at the North and American Eclipse, so well frown at the North and South, made his time in the great match race, the North against the South, \$20,000 aside, in 7 minutes and 37 seconds, which Echpse won with considerable eclat. This race gained him the memorable name of the Champion of the North. His dam, sired by the renowned Sir Archy whose reputation as a racer, &c., studs unquestioned both in England and America. The grand-dam of LATH, Oid Lottery, bred by the great Southern Amateur of horses, Col. R. Singleton, of South Carolina, which has produced more fine race horsethan any other mare in the Union. Thus it will be sten that there is united in LATH two of the best study of the South, Hampton's and Singleton's crossed with Gen. Coles of the North.

The public is now presented with such an opportunity of improving the blood of that nobio and use tanity of improving the blood of that nobio and use tanity of improving the blood of that nobio and use the first parameter and original articles in detence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While however, the promotion of Temperance will

ful animal, the horse, as rarely occurs in this section of country.

PROSPECTUS

Western Carolina Temperance Advocate mthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A Temperance Convention that was held at the place early in September, resolved on publishing a part of the above title and christers, as a specified to perform the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson sired has, he does at impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will encertailly use as his influence otherwise, to grounde its an erest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to asse this Propectus in the undertaking, by all the french soft the remperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Course! to you we make a most carrost appeal—while themsends open thou sands of dollars are among the pended at the streets, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no parts are sported, the humry of retrement and case foregone, and no laker deemed for severy tree parts, philm in course that must be dear to every tree parts, philm in thropial, and christian! Recollect there are but few very f.w. such papers in all the Soutiern country.—The Western part of North Carolins, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, noed a periodical of this kind, and R is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very law price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription he had, before the publication of it can be patitised.

TIPMS.

The Western Part Carolina Temperance Advance's will be published on a medium sheet, in quarts form, each must have been should be a medium sheet, in quarts form, each must have been should be a medium sheet, in quarts form, each must have been should be a medium sheet, in quarts form, each must have been should be a medium sheet, in quarts form, each must have been should be a medium sheet, in quarts form, each must have been should be a medium sheet, in quarts form, each must have been should be a medium sheet, in quarts form, each must have been should be a medium sheet, in quarts form, each must ha

6.7 Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and Ministers of the Gospel, are authorised agents.

Blanks For Sale Here.

TO THE TANKERS

THE Undersigned have taken out a PATENT for an improvement made by themselves in the important

Finishing Leather.

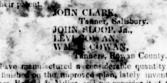
This improvement consists in a new mixture, of their invention, which is applied to the leather, and which saves the expense of tallow and the labor of whitening. They do not offer it to the public without having themselves effectually tested it, nor on their own recommendation alone, but ask attention to the certificates given below by nighly respectable and experienced Tanners who have examined the invention, and being satisfied of its usefulness, have purchased rights:—and also to the certificates of the host and since makers who bear testimony to the quality and finish of the leather.

WM. A. RONALD, HENRY C. MILLER.

OF Letters to the subscribers should be addressing Grove, Rowan County, N. C.

CERTIFICATES:

At the request of Mesers, Ronald & Miller, and for our own satisfaction, we have particularly examined their improved plan of finishing leather, and pronounce





NOTICE.

HE Subscriber has opened a Public House, in Mockey lie, Davie County, where he is prepared to accommodate Bearders and Travellers in a style which he hopes will prove satisfactory to all who may favor as a satisfactory to all who may favor as a satisfactory.

he hopes will prove satisfactory to all who may favor non will their custom.

His Stables will be abundantly furnished with every thing necessary in the line of Proyedder;—his Bar well supplied with a variety of liquots.

His charges will be moderate. All riotous and dis-cated to constant will be actually prohibited. Call and

rderly conduct will be strictly prohibited. Call and E. R. BIRCKHEAD.

TF-MILL IRONS.——

MHERE may be had at C. Fisher's Foundry, on South Yadkin River, Mill Irons of almost all descriptions used in this country.

SUGE AC

Saw Mill Irons, Gudgeoes all gerts, Wheels of all sizes, &c.—When not on hand, they may be made to order at a short notice.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent.
December 31, 1-41.

PROSPECTUS

While, however, the promotion of Temperance w be the first and loading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture. In carrying out this object, the Committee look with onfidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly a North Carolina, for aid and support. A new ma-ulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were

The North Carelina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 26 by 18 menes,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per amount, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, postpain or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, James Brown, Raisigh.

North Caolina.

All the newspapers in the Stafe are respectfully requested to give this Prospectius one or two insertions.

A DICTIONARY OF Arls, Manufactures and Mines,

By Andrew Ure, M. D., F. R. S. M. G. S. M. A. Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N Germ. Hanov., Multi, Gc. Gc. Ge.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS.

HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their bosiness; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a visious routine.

2ndly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3rdly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay oped an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which we so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to legislator such a clear exposition of the steple manufactures, as n., dissuade them from enacting lows which obstruct industry, or cherish one princh of it to the injury of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, ment chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many others.

The latest statisars of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will h

official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 byo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each, payable on delivers.

(5) To any person sending us five dollars at one time in ndvance, we will forward the numbers by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extremely layorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada subscribers may be obtained with the "greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton street. New York.

* To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 meertons, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the poper containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, N. York.

March 11, 1842.

March 11, 1842.

BANKRUPT LAW.

UNITED STATES-NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That on the first day of February next, I shall hold a Court at my house in F yetteville, for the purpose of receiving petitions under " An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," and that the said Court will be kept open every day in succession (Sundays excepted,) until notice

shall be given to the contrary.

In the case of voluntary bankrupts, the Act provides that all persons whatsoever, residing in the State, &c., owing debts, which shall not have been created in consequence of a defalcation as a public cutor, administrator, guardian or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, who shall, by petition, setting forth to the best of their knowledge and belief, a list of their creditors, their respective places of residence, and amount due to each, together with an accurate inventory of his or their property, rights and ered ts, of every name, kind, and description, and the ocation and situation of each and every parcel and its columns. portion, thereof, verified on eath, (or affirmation) apply to the proper Court, for the benefit of the Act, and therein declare themselves to be unable to meet their debts and engagements, shall be doemed bankrupts within the purview of the Act, and may be so declared accordingly by a decree of the Mrs. C. Lee Hentz. Mrs. S. C. Hall,

may be so declared accordingly by a decree of the Court.

It is my opinion, that all persons coming within the purview of the Act, though they may be entry.

T. S. Arthur.

will occur in the sequel. But I am now engaged in a correspondence with several District Judges, with the view of reconciling, as far as we can, the discrepancies of the Act, and of aiming, at least, at Cant. Marrystt. sweeten and the Act, and of orming, at least, at small, owever, held myself in readiness to put the Act operation, according to its spirit and the best of sy ability, whether it be amended or not.

To AGENTS—TERMS.

The necessary rules and forms, together with a unit tiees, shall be given in due time.

According to my construction of the Act, the titten may be verified before any Judge or Justice of the Peace of this State; but I think the pender is required to appear in Court, at the hear, g, either in person or her of the hear. g, either in person or by attorney, to declare inself to be unable to meet his debts and engage

Philodelphia.

Those with whom we exchange, will add to their each which he resides.

The patitions above, or reterring to it in their columns. The petitioner must comprise in his petition all

The petitions, when received, will be referred. r hearing, to their respective Stated Courts, in he Spring.

For instance, all within the District of Albenarie, will be heard at Edenton; all within the bestrict of Pamilco, will be heard at Newbern; and all within the District of Cape Fear, at "Wil And publications will be ordered as di-

The District of Albermarle comprises the two State Districts of Edenton and Hahfax; the Dis-trict of Pamlico comprises the Districts of Newof the Destrict of Wilmington which lies to the Northward and Eastward of New River; and the

District of Cape Four comprises the remainder

remain in the office. H. POTTER, Judge U. States

for District of North Carolina. Fayetteville, January 17, 1842.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling, and other building materials on hand for Sale at the Mills of Charles Flaher, on Booth Yadkin River,—formerly Pearson's Mills.

A quantity of choice curied Maple Plank, suitable for making house-furniture of various kinds.

Any quantity of saw-d Shingles can be furnished at a very short notice. These Shingles are always made out of heart pine, or yellow poplar,—of a regular size, and require no jointing, but can be nailed on the roof just as they fall from the saw — Price §3 per 1,000 at the Mill.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agt.

December 31, 1841.

Laborers Wanted.

anted,—a number of hands to work at Davidson County. The usual wages will be given, and the hands will be paid off weekly, or monthly, as they may wish —Good board may be had near the miner of the county of

had near the mine on reasonable terms.
T. PHILLIPS ALLEN, Agent. January 14, 1842.



THE PAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The publishers of this old established and universally popular Family Journal, would deem it superogatory to say a word in commendation of its past or present excellence and usefulness. Its unrivalled and increasing circulation, (over 35,000.) is its best recommendation. For the future, however, a determination to be surst in the van of the American Newspaper Weekly Press, will call for increased expenditures and renewed attractions for the coming year, 1842, not the least of which will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully believe, the best list to any similar Journal in the world.

The Courier is independent in its character, fearlessly porsuing a straight-toward course, and supporting the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in politics and religion. It will maintain a high tone of morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which should not find a place at every fireside. It has more than double the number of constant readers, to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic. The publishers of this old established and universally

AMERICAN TALES.

Every one should be proud to patronise the Philadel-phil Saturday Courier, as by its unbroken series of ori-ginal American Tules, by such native writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud, "The Lady of Maryland," Professor Ingrahame, T. S. Arthur, Ed., Miss Sadgwick, Mrs. Leelie, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the American Family News-

Foreign Literature and News.

Determined to spare no expense in making the Sat-urday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Comment, the news and gens of which are immediately transferred to its columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others, a correct and connected account of whatever occurs of interest, ei-ther at home or abroad.

THE MARKETS.

Particular care is taken to procure the earliest advi-es in reference to the prices of all kinds of Grain, Pro-ision, Produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money and Lands, and our extensive arrangements will here-ther reader our Prices Current of mestimable interest the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes

Joseph R. Chundler, Miss Leslic, Professor J. Frost, Lydia H. Sigourney, Hon. Robert T. Conrad, Robert Morris, Mrs. C. H. W. Esling, John Neal, Countess of Blossington,

least, at Capt. Marryatt, R. N. Lucy Seymou I shall, R. Pena Smith, TO AGENTS—TERMS.

Two copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's La-y's Bock, one year, will be sent for 85.

Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$10.
Address, MMAKIN & HOLDEN.
Philadelich

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Richmond, a new Week-ty Poper, to be entitled

THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRAT,

will be printed on good paper, weekly, until after the next election, at the uncommonly low price of Twenty Five cents to a single subscriber, nine copies for Two Dollars, TWENTY-THKEE copies for Five Dollars, FIFTY copies for Ten Dollars, payable invariable in schange.

The District of Americane comprises the two Pistricts of Edenton and Habitax; the District of Paradice comprises the Districts of New and Habitax; the District of Paradice comprises the Districts of New and Habitax of New River; and the District of Wilmington which lies to the Northward and Eastward of New River; and the District of Cape Fear comprises the remainder and the State.

All Communications on the subject of Bankrupts, addressed to me by read, d not post paid, will emain in the office.

H. POTTER, Judge U. States

H. POTTER, Judge U. States

e cause in which we are cagaged. Orders addressed Тикориная Fiss, will receive prompt attention. March 18, 1832.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, MAY 20, 1842.						
Bacon, Beet,	9 a 10	Lard,	41 a 7			
Brandy, (peach) Do (apple)	25 a		50 a 621			
Butter, Beeswax,	10 a 121 18 a 20	Pork,	15 a 18			
Bagging, Bale Rope,	10 a 121	Rice, (quart) Sugar, (brown)	10 a 12			
Cotton, (clean) Corn, Coffee,	30 a 35	Do (loat,) Salt, (bu.) 1 25 Do (sack) 3 75	18 a 20 a \$1 50			
Flour, 4 50	a 80 00	Steel, (blister) Do (cast	10 a 25 a 30			
Flaxseed, Do Oil,	75 a 80	Tallow, Whiskey,	25 a 12			

AT CH	AT CHERAW, S. C., MAY 3, 1842.				
Beef, (scarce)	3	Flour,	6 00 a \$61		
Bacon,		Feathers,	40 a 48		
Butter,		Lard, (scarce)	7 8 8		
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Molasses,	35 a 49		
Bagging,	20 a 25		37 p 46		
Bale Rope,	10 a 121	Rice, (100 lbs)	4 a 85		
Coffee.	121 a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12		
Cotton,		Salt, (seck)	2 75		
Corn, (scarce)	50 a 624	Do (bushel)	871 a 61		

AT C	AMD	Lain,	5 6	, APRIL	1, 18	12.	
Beef.	.6	4 .	5	Cotton,	- 6	5 a	91
Bacon,	0	74.a	10	Corn, ~	white !		50
Butter,		15 a	18	Flour,		2	On
Beeswax,		18 a	25	Feathers,		37 .	
dagging,			26	Lard,		10 a	
Bale Rope,			124	Molasses,		33 a	
Coffee,		15 a	16	Oats,		45 a	

PROSPECTUS

Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commen-cing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved

wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought atter by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The specifics of the members are abringed, or concensed, to bring tieth into a reasonable, or recadable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own wires; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonparel—on a double rotal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal and Congress lurinshes matter enough for a numberally one beetler, but assectimes two numbers, a

sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress turnsites matter enough for a numberably one being, but sometimes two numbers, a weat. We are invariably printed more numbers than there were weaks in a session. The approaching section of Congression in expected, will continue 7 or it, if so, substantially weaks between 30 and borrs, which, together, will man between 30 and borrs, which, together, will man between 30 and the Government that accompany it, and all the long specifies of members of congress, written, out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually neckes about the same number of page. Heretofore, on account of the set speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the selfourament.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source by the Congressional Globe, the and Appendix, from which a ferson can, thus a a file and Appendix, trow which a ferson can, thus a a file and Appendix, trow which a ferson can, thus a a file and Appendix, trow which a ferson can, thus a a file and Appendix, trow which a ferson can, thus a and and and and and and and and a ferson can, thus a a file and Appendix, trow which a ferson can, thus a and and and any cannel can be and appendix, trow which a ferson can, thus a a file

Now, there is no source but the Congress and Gole and Appendix, from which a gerson can attain a left history of the proceedings of Congress. Galls and Staton's Register of Debates, which contained whistory, has been supported by SEATON'S Register of Debates, which contained whatery, has been suspended for three or four years, it coust about they times as much for a seasion as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and do not contain an equal amount of matter; a great parison of the certain proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large aparity, of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the duity and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to sup the matter purposely for these works, we could no afford to print them for double the price now charged Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globe. Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Gab and the Appendix are printed at the close of each se-sion, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra Seesian, which make together have one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fuffer thickny of Con-gress that has ever been published. We now self-them for \$1 each; that is, \$1 for the Congressional Globe, and \$1 for the Appendix. We process to lat Globe, and \$1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for \$0 cept each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The emportant matter discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal discussed at the last, will be browned up at the next session, in consequence of the universal discussion which the powers have introduced, and which was toreed through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily

And the whole are subject to the revision and correc-tion of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresenta-tion of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globe. St per annum, in advance. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Ap-pendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, SI.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session,

each year.

SI per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, SI per cepy.

For the Appendix for the above works will be sent

Six copies of either of the above works will be seit for \$5; twelve copies for \$10, and so on in proportion tor a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postege paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department,

postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing oney for subscriptions. The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber esides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next

No attention will be paid to any order unless the toney accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVES. Washington City, October 25, 1811